Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Under S. O. 32 I request the President that the rule of 15 days may be suspended and the bill taken into consideration.

President.—Suspended.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second the motion.

President.—The Bill may be read and passed in Council. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, III of 1091, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called 'the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Amendment) Regulation of 1107'; it shall come into force at once.

2. After sub-section (6) of section 15 of the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, III of 1091, the following shall be added as sub section (7):—

"The Diwan may call for the records of any appeal, if, in his opinion the District Magistrate has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity and may pass such order as the Diwan thinks fit".

Motion put and carried.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I move that the bill be taken up and passed on Wednesday, the 16th of December.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

1. Bifurcation of the Maharaja's College.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—The Resolution runs as follows: "*This Council recommends to the Government that buildings necessary for the starting of the Science section of the Maharaja's College be constructed at Ramavarmapuram, without delay and that the Science section of the College be transferred to the same.*"

The subject of the transfer of the College to Ramavarmapuram has been before the Council on more occasions than one and with the votes of the Government it was once decided to have it at Ramavarmapurm and with the votes of the Government on another occasion it was decided to have it at Ernakulam. If on the last occasion the Government had stood by its decision on the former occasion, the votes would have been equally divided and the scheme which was decided to be at Ramavarmapuram after deliberation for six long years, would have been finished by this time. The controversy would not have arisen but for this change of attitude of the Government after the advent of the present Diwan. I shall not discuss the merits of either scheme at present, because the question was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

discussed on the floor of this House in all its details and such a discussion is now unnecessary for the purpose of this resolution. The position as it now stands can be summarised in a few words to this effect. The Government, in pursuance of its decision to transfer the College to Ramavarmapuram, has spent three and odd lakhs of rupees for building and land acquisiton at Ramavarmapuram and the Government is in possession of 500 acres of land and hostel buildings to accommodate 200 students and quarters for staff are also available by the utilisation of the Leper Asylum buildings; by the construction of the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the Science section of the College at Ramavarmapuram which may cost 2 or three lakhs, all the expenditure hitherto incurred will not run to waste.

If the proposal for the expansion of the College at Ernakulam is to be given effect to, it is not known how much money is required for the same. If the calculations of the I. N. Menon Committee are to be relied on, a rough estimate of 11 lakhs is necessary at Ernakulam but Mr. Dann has changed the Committee's proposals and an estimate has been prepared according to the suggestions of Mr. Dann. Mr. Dann proposes the play grounds at a long distance from the College and this is inconvenient for the students and the proposal has to be condemned on that ground. If the Science Section of the College is transferred to Ramavarmapuram it will reduce the strength of the College at Ernakulam and no more expansion will be necessary for the accommodation of the Art Section. This will save all expenditure at Ernakulam and the buildings at Ramavarmapuram hitherto constructed can also be utilised. With regard to the suitability of either place I shall read a few lines from Dann's report:—"In this report I am not concerned with the controversy Ernakulam *v.* Ramavarmapuram but only with the possibilities of the Ernakulam site and proposed extensions. I have visited Ramavarmapuram as well as Ernakulam and seen the advantages and drawbacks of each—Ernakulam with too little space and Ramavarmapuram with too much inducing a lay-out which may be found burdensome with its great distances.

As an architect, I see the great possibilities of Ramavarmapuram and the lesser possibilities of Ernakulam, as a town planner I see the beautiful ideal of the former, as a human being living in the tropics I see the convenience of concentration at the latter. I may perhaps be allowed one remark outside of the scope of this report that it is difficult to conceive of the great aglomeration of population centred on Cochin Harbour existing for long without College".

This proposal creates no doubt an additional expenditure for the salary of an English Professor and one or two assistants. This will not be more than ten thousand rupees per annum.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

onsidering the saving in the capital expenditure this is an insignificant amount. This proposal will be of great convenience to ¾ of the population and to 4 out of 5 taluks in the State. This proposal will not affect the strength of the St. Thomas College. Those who were opposing the transfer of the College on this ground will not therefore find it very difficult to support this proposal except on the ground that their support this time may expose their attitude on the last occasion. The residents of Ernakulam will no doubt raise a hue and cry. I am sure the question will be approached in a broader spirit. At Ernakulam there is no scope for expansion on account of its want of space. And a time will come when the College will have to be shifted elsewhere. For these reasons, I move the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I rise to second this resolution and in doing so I am very anxious that I should approach this question with an open mind and that I should be very careful not to give any cause for irritation to the gentlemen who hold the opposite view. I shall be very careful in dealing with this subject and try to place before this House the advantages that would be accrued by accepting the resolution that has been placed before this House this morning. The resolution says that the College instead of being in one and the same place may be split up into two and the Arts section may be retained at Ernakulam and the Science College shifted to Ramavarmapuram. This will remove one objection which we were unable to meet, before and we are unable to meet now namely, the sentimental objection. As I have confessed to this House, nobody by any argument can convert the sentiment of a man because sentiment is not based upon logic or argument. It is a feeling and the only thing to do is to respect it or not to respect it as you like. The merit of this resolution is that far from violating the sentiment of the citizens of Ernakulam it endeavours to show the fullest scope to them to indulge in their feelings of loyalty to the old institution. Now by this change, the College instead of being a Second Grade College as it was in the past will be a First Grade College and it will not be necessary for the Government to getthe additional 30 acres of land in this crowded part of Ernakulam. It is all very easy to say that there is ample space here and you can get it without trouble at a moderate price. But when you approach the place and the valuation is put upon it, you will find that the cost is very much higher than you anticipated. And even if it be not so, the buildings that are used by various people as private houses, and institutions will have to be acquired and these people will find great difficulty

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

in getting places for their accommodation within this limited area. The peculiarity of this town is that it admits of no further expansion at least in two directions owing to the Back-water lake and the marshy land and therefore there will be this difficulty of want of space which will be felt more and more keenly as years pass by. It is a very serious proposition to assert as to what would be the future of this town within twenty years.

We should not be so very dogmatic in asserting that the College will have ample space for a period 25 or 30 years. When I had the honour of waiting upon the Diwan as one of the Members of the College deputation, the Diwan was pleased to observe that for at least 50 years there won't be any pressure for space. Conceding the point, Gentlemen, what is a period of 50 years in the life-time of a nation? You should take a longer view and you should make ample provision for the further development of an institution of this nature. A High School, started by Mr. Sealy of revered memory, gradually became one of the foremost Colleges in southern India within 50 years. Are you sure that in another 50 years education may not advance beyond your widest imagination. Moral, material and cultural development of this progressive part of India may attain within that period such proportions that we may reasonably conceive of the birth of a full-blown All-Kerala University as a practical proposition. It is the duty of those who are in charge of this Department to consider these various aspects and give us guidance and even if we persist in refusing to follow their advice, try to persuade us over and over again by placing this grand ideal before us. But I see the position is reversed. Instead of the Departmental Head pleading with us to keep this grand and glorious future of the institution before our eyes, we are compelled to press these views upon him and the Government. I want to add, perhaps this will be the final debate on the subject so far as I am concerned —I want the Government as well as this House to remove preconceived notions about this subject from their minds.

If you are convinced that the attitude that we have adopted to-day is reasonable, whatever may be the commitments, whatever may be the opinion expressed either inside this House or outside, should not, I submit be allowed to stand in the way of a reconsideration of the subject. (*Hear, hear.*) That is the appeal I make to-day. Let this question be approached in another way. We are all liable to make mistakes. We may be actuated by the best of motives. We may find later on that we have been misguided in our calculation or our intentions though very good,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the realisation of them were not feasible. Such occasions do arise and it will be a folly, it will be a mistaken idea of prestige to think that changing one's views is a sign of weakness. I think most of us have had occasion to change our views in our life. And I think after all that a number of gentlemen constitute the machinery of Government. Yet those who constitute, the Government have souls, have ideas, have brains to think about these things. And if you consider that, this resolution, instead of giving you further trouble, is likely to remove trouble after trouble from your path, then, I submit, prestige, that dreaded word, that word that has done incalculable damage to the human race, should not be allowed to stand in your way. At least I can speak out without any fear, for I will not be opened to the charge that because I cannot get the whole College removed, I want at least a portion of it removed. You cannot bring such a charge against me, because this was the very proposition I placed before the Committee 8 years ago, namely, that since there was the St. Thomas College at Trichur and mind you, the First Grade College in that town was created by the exertion and energy of individuals or, if you like, of a community, the science section alone need be removed to Anappara so as to avoid any clashing of interests between the two Colleges. That institution to-day stands proudly, constituting an ornament to the city and a monument to bear testimony to the energy and the initiative of the Christian community in the town. And nobody loves that town more than I do and whatever constitutes an ornament or (an object) of utility to that town will always appeal to me, will always appeal to my sympathy, will appeal to my poor support. Therefore I submit, without doing anything to undermine the worth, the value or the usefulness of this institution which was brought up to the present stage by a body of men who, I understand, are labouring incessantly to keep the College in its proper position, far from doing anything prejudicial to its interests, what we should do is, so arrange things that this College may develop along with any additional institution that may be established and leave the Ernakulam College as a College of Arts as it used to be till recently. But opinion differs, because they—some of the Members of the Committee had this idea of a great Kerala Central University on their mind. I failed to carry conviction to them. Hence, the House should not think that this is a tactical move on my part to support this proposition to gain something just to get at least something. By this arrangement the St. Thomas College will not be affected. The Ernakulam College will not be affected. And you will have a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Science College for the whole of the State in a central place. Well, you have got three or four Arts Colleges in various parts of the State. I say, four Colleges, because the Alwaye College is practically within the Cochin State. Well, we have got three or four Arts Colleges. You will have a good Science Institution in the very centre of the State. By adopting this method, the advantage that will accrue is that you will make use of the buildings already in existence at Anappara. Though the College Committee appointed by the Government was asked to suggest to what use the buildings can be utilised, they very wisely omitted to do so. What is it for, except for the purpose for which it was intended. It is no good for any other purpose. Further, you can make use of the famous Leper Asylum buildings, built by Dr. Rao during the time of Dr. Coombes. I am afraid my friend's reputation for engineering skill has not been enhanced thereby. You can make use of all these buildings and you will need only to have spent another 3 or 4 lakhs for College to be completed at Anappara. On the other hand we have got ample accommodation in the hostel at Ernakulam and all you require is 5 or 6 acres for the play-grounds, because the existing buildings will be amply sufficient if only for the Arts College. Thus all the difficulties will be got over and you will have to incur only a small additional expenditure.

There is another aspect of the question that I would like to discuss in this House. Are you sure what the requirements of the Port authorities will be. If the Port authorities require more space, are you not bound to give them their requirements in the matter of space. Can they get it from Anappara? Is not this place intended more for commercial purposes? Every inch of land will rise in value and every inch of land will be required for commercial and maritime enterprises. In such a place even if you succeed in taking as much land as you require now by the worthless operation of land acquisition art—a day will come sooner or later when you will be compelled to reconsider your decision. For the problems associated with the establishments of the College at Ernakulam are of such a nature as to defy all attempts for their solution. It may not be in our life time, but it will come as sure as night follows day. If you will persist in this course of action, a day will come when the future administrators will have the unpleasant duty of dismantling these buildings and putting up the College somewhere else.

I will meet only one other argument about the constitutional position. The Government's contention is that because the majority of *non-officials* are in favour of retaining the College at

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Ernakulam, should they not as decent-minded, constitutionally inclined Government accept the views of the majority of the popular representatives? The position is very sound, no doubt. But the only difficulty is, that we do not exactly understand the word 'constitutionalism' as applied to the Cochin Government. There comes our difficulty. It should be clearly understood that the non-official Members here have got only a limited advisory capacity and nothing more. If it is the other way, surely your position is unassailable. Nobody can take any objection to your standpoint. But you are responsible for carrying on the Government and there have been instances in this House where resolution after resolution passed almost unanimously by the non-officials were rejected by the Government on the ground that as they were responsible to carry on the Government, an acceptance of such a resolution would be tantamount to a cessation of their activities as a Government. That was the position taken by them on many an occasion. But there is a peculiarity in their case here. A resolution was passed in the last Council by a majority consisting of officials and non-officials, in favour of the College at Anappara and work began and a matter of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees already spent. Later on this settled fact was unsettled by the help of the Government in reopening a settled decision. I say that,—there has never been an instance since the existence of this Council—a resolution that has been passed by the combined help of the Government and a minority, of non-officials vetoed by the Government itself at a later stage. I submit there must be a continuity of policy and since the Government have undertaken to carry on a certain thing, they should not come here later on and take a hostile attitude against their own resolutions, against their own proposition, unless something has happened in the intervening period which necessitated such an extraordinary step. Last time I asked and I am asking now what were the great events that took place which moved the Government to change policy. And the second point about this constitutional business is as I said before, we are but an advisory body. We give the advice and the Government may say "Thank you very much for your advice". "We do not propose to accept your advice," or "we accept your advice". Thus the final responsibility does not rest with the non-official majority but with the Government themselves in arriving at decisions. Of course they can accept or reject the advice that we tender to them. If you are obliged constitutionally to accept our advice, then surely my position is hopeless, and you can in that case get up and say the majority is against you and we cannot accept

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

your view. Thus what I want the Government to understand is, that the Government irrespective of the consideration of the voting of this House—I do not attach much importance to the vote of this House—may consult their own Councillors, their inner cabinet if they like and decide which view to be taken. And they have a right to take whichever view they like, because we have no such constitutional authority as to force our opinion upon the Government. Further there have been instances where resolutions that have been passed by an over-whelming majority were rejected by the Government,—even in simple things like School-masters' turbans or School-mistresses' jackets the Government wanted to set aside our views. If you hold that power even to set us right in the matter of dresses and it is a subject for the decision of which we can claim equal right with you —surely you can correct us in this matter. Are you going to tell us that you have no right to move further than what has been directed by us? The position is untenable. I want the Government to understand, that what is passed is passed. In view of the fresh light thrown upon the subjects if the Government think that the change is favourable irrespective of the consideration of satisfying or dissatisfying this party or the other party, they must take the responsibility in their own hands and act boldly instead of thrusting it upon us. It is not fair to thrust responsibility upon us; power and responsibility must go hand in hand. You yourselves must take the responsibility and say that the Government have decided in such and such a manner and should not take protection behind the majority of this Council. It is an act of cowardise. Whenever the Government finds it difficult to justify their action they say "the majority is in favour of such action". If they don't want to carry out the reform suggested and pressed by the majority, they will say "the Government cannot accept it". Then our worth, our value, our great intelligence and our combined wisdom do not have any great effect upon the Government. This is the position in which we now find ourselves. I, therefore, request that the Government themselves will take the responsibility. I have ventured to place these facts, because I know a little of human nature. What is human nature—a very poor thing. And especially so when you make a mistake; you are then very diffident in admitting your mistake. At least those of us who take the view opposite to yours will have the melancholy satisfaction at least that we have warned the Government in time and if they find themselves in greater difficulty, we can come forward, and say "I told you so".

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ഞാൻ ഈ നിബ്ബന്ധനിശ്ചയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. നിബ്ബന്ധനിശ്ചയം എന്നു ഞാൻ കരുതിക്കൂട്ടി പറയുന്നതാണ്. ഈ കോളേജു കായ്ത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അനുഭാഗസ്ഥ മെമ്പർമാർ ഈ കൌൺസ്സിൽ തുടങ്ങിയകാലം മുതൽ തുടർന്നുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള നയങ്ങളെയും അനുസരിച്ചു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള തത്വങ്ങളെയും തീരെ മറന്നുകളയുന്നു. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം വേണമെന്നാണ് നാം എന്നും മുറവിളികൂട്ടുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കായ്ത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണത്തിന്റെ രീതിയെങ്കിലും വരുത്താമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനെതിരായിട്ടാണ് ചിലർ പുറപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കൌൺസ്സിലിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും പാസ്സാകട്ടെ, പസ്സാകാതിരിക്കട്ടെ; ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം വരട്ടെ, വരാതിരിക്കട്ടെ, കോളെജു ആനപ്പാറക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകണം, തരമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഹാർബറും കൂടി പൊക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകണം എന്നുള്ള അവെരം ശാഠ്യത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

ഒന്നാമതായി കോളേജു രണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ തെറ്റാണ്. സംസ്കാരം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നിവയെപ്പറ്റി അല്പമെങ്കിലും അറിയുന്നവർ ഒരിക്കലും അതിനു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതല്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിയുന്നതും ഒരു സെൻറിൽവേണം. സയൻസുവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സംസ്കാരം ആർട്സ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെയും ആർട്സ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സംസ്കാരം സയൻസു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെയും പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം രണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ഒരു സെൻറിൽ ആകുന്നതു വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാതരം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും കഴിയുന്നതു ഒരെസെൻറിൽ തന്നെ ആക്കേണ്ടതു ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

എറണാകുളം കോളേജു രാമവമ്മപുരത്തേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകെണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഗുണങ്ങളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടല്ല. പിന്നെ ചിലവിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ ചിന്തിപ്പാനുണ്ടു. ഏറ്റവും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏറ്റവും പരപ്പിൽ ഏറ്റവും ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിൽ എത്തിക്കണം. ഏതുനയമാണൊ ഏറ്റവും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏറ്റവും ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിൽ ഏറ്റവും ചുരുങ്ങിയ നിലയിലെങ്കിലും ഏറ്റവും ഒരിദ്ദേശംകൂടി എത്തിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യമാക്കുന്നതു, ആ നയമാണ് നാം അനുവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു. എന്നാൽ ഈ നിബ്ബന്ധവാദത്തിൽ ഈ വക യാതൊരാലോചനകളും കാണുന്നില്ല.

ഇനി ഹാർബറിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഹാർബറിന്റെ അടുക്കൽത്തന്നെ കോളേജു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഏറ്റവും ഗുണകരമെന്നു മുമ്പു തന്നെ അവിദഗ്ധനായ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതാ ഒരു വിദഗ്ധൻ വന്നപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹവും അതു തന്നെ പറയുന്നു. രാമവമ്മപുരത്തു ധാരാളം സ്ഥലമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് വേറെ ഒരു വാദം. എന്നാൽ അതു തന്നെയാണ് കോളേജു് അങ്ങോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകരുതെന്നുള്ളതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം. സ്ഥലം മാത്രം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ സഹാറാ മരുഭൂമിയിൽ എത്ര സ്ഥലം കിടക്കുന്നു? അവിടെ കൊണ്ടുപോയി ആരെങ്കിലും ഒരുയൂണിവേർസിറ്റിയൊ കോളേജൊ എപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ? ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങിപ്പാർക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണഫലം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഈ വക സംഗതികൾ എത്ര പറഞ്ഞാലും ഈ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ തലയിൽ കയറുന്നില്ല. അതാണതിശയം. ബോമ്പെയിൽ ഏ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വിടെയാണ് കോളേജു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു? മദ്രാസിൽ കോളേജുകളും എല്ലാം പട്ടണമദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ നിന്നെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു പൊയ്ക്കളഞ്ഞോ. ലണ്ടനിൽ സർവ്വകലാശാല ഇല്ലെ? ചിക്കാഗോവിൽ സ്ഥലം ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ സ്റ്റെസ്സ്പുറിൽ കോളേജുകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടത്രെ. ഇതെല്ലാം—ഈ facts-ും figures-ും നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, കോളേജു ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഏറ്റവും ഗുണകരമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു കേൾക്കാതെ വെറും ശാഠ്യം മാത്രം പിടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം തീരെ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ശാഠ്യം കൊണ്ടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണത്തെ നിങ്ങൾ അലങ്കോലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ തത്വത്തെ നിങ്ങൾ അലങ്കോലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. ഒരു മെമ്പർ മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറകയുണ്ടായി. ആ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവം പ്രകൃത്യാ ചീത്തയല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ശാഠ്യവാദത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഇവർ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും പിന്തിരിയുമെന്നാണെന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

ഒരു സംഗതി കൂടി; ഇവിടെ Constitutional question നെപ്പറ്റി പറകയുണ്ടായല്ലൊ. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശകാരിക്കുന്നവരോടു ഒരു കക്ഷി യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ആർ. മേനോൻ.—വളരെ സന്തോഷം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—കാരണം ഭൂരിപക്ഷാഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഇതു തീർച്ചയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു. അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഗവൺമെണ്ടു തെറ്റാണൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു തീരുമാനത്തിനു വിരോധമായി അപ്പീൽ പോയതായ ആ പ്രവൃത്തിയെ ഞങ്ങൾ അധിക്ഷേപിക്കുക തന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു. Responsible ഗവൺമെണ്ടു വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രം പോര. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണ തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനെ നാം ആദരിക്കുക കൂടി വേണം. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു തീരുമാനത്തിനു വിരോധമായി ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ പോയതിൽ നമ്മുടെ പ്രോഗ്രസീവ് പാർട്ടി നേതാവും നിയമസഭാ വൈസ് പ്രസിഡെണ്ടും കൂടി പങ്കെടുത്തതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അത്യന്തം വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു വലിയൊരു തെറ്റാണ്. ഞാൻ മനുഷ്യ സ്വഭാവം നല്ലപോലെ അറിയുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു അവർ ഈ തെറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി പശ്ചാത്തപിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ഇതിൽ നിന്നു പിൻമാറണമെന്നു അവരോടപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I shall first deal with the technical objections so to say, raised by the Honourable Member for South Ezhuvas. He spoke against the conduct of some Members of this Council in going to the Diwan and asking him not to follow the decision of this Council on this matter. Well, I am one of the Members of that deputation and I am not ashamed of it. I yield to none in my desire to get as much power to the Council as possible. In fact the voting by the Council on the College question and the attitude taken up by the Government towards it establishes beyond doubt the urgent necessity of giv-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ing more responsibility to the Council. My position and the position of the other Members who joined the deputation is that in this matter the Council has not represented the real public opinion and the larger and the real interest of the State as a whole. This result has been brought about by the peculiar constitution of this assembly itself. Our Council is only an advisory body whose advice the Government is not bound to follow. The present Diwan himself has rejected about half a dozen resolutions passed by the Council in the Course of one year. We have in our Legislative Council a democratic institution without any responsible powers given to it. If this Council had the real responsibility for the administration of the State, I am sure the Members would have thought twice before they voted for a motion which did not advocate the best interest of the State. The real test is whether the Legislature has power to compel the Executive to carry out its decisions. So long as the Legislature has not got that power, there is no use of shutting our eyes to the fact that sometimes the Members may be carried away by considerations other than the best interest of the State. The only difference between the public and the Members of this Council so far as I can see is this. The public has no right to come to the Council Hall and speak. We, the Members, can do so and criticise certain specified actions of the Government and make representations to it which the larger public does in the press and public platforms and by means of petitions. Sir, let there be no illusions about it, none of us is returned to this Council on this ticket. Nor has the public the right to ask the Members to resign their seats if it finds that its elected representatives are not acting in the best interest of the State as they have in England and other democratic countries. This is the safeguard which all those countries have against the members acting against the best interest of the country. Have we got that power I ask? Is the last election fought on the College issue? Are the present Members prepared to resign and seek re-election on this issue? I think not. There is therefore no wonder that some Members under these circumstances, thought it their duty to adopt the course of memorialising the Diwan on this vital question.

Sir, there is no denying the plain fact that a large volume of dissatisfaction and discontent prevails as a result of the Government's recent attempt to abandon the Ramavarmapuram College Scheme. Those who are fully aware of the history of the scheme and the commitments made by the State in accordance with it already financially and otherwise, would naturally

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

regret the sudden change that has come over the attitude of the Government. The scheme was one which was commended for its excellence in the most unequivocal terms by several successive expert bodies and individuals including the State First Grade College Committee of 1924, and three University Commissions. Even Mr. Dann, who is best known as a town-planner and an architect and to whom was referred only the question of the possibilities of the Ernakulam site and the proposed extensions at Ernakulam, has admitted the greater possibilities and the beautiful ideal of the Ramavarmapuram scheme. He says, "As an architect I see great possibilities of Ramavarmapuram and the lesser possibilities of Ernakulam, as a townplanner I see the beautiful ideal of the former". The Government themselves took six years to deliberate and investigate, and it was after mature deliberation and thorough investigation that they finally decided to locate the State First Grade College permanently at Ramavarmapuram. At the Budget Session of the Council in 1105 M. E., at which most other demands were thrown out, the P. W. D. Budget which had provided for three lakhs for College buildings at Ramavarmapuram, was accepted. Besides, the University authorities had been several times assured by the Government consistently that the College would be shifted to Ramavarmapuram. Large sums of money have already been expended there for acquisition of land and construction of buildings. In spite of all these clear commitments, however, an attempt is made now to subvert the avowed policy and declared decision of the Government and break the solemn pledges and promises given to the University. About this time, last year, the whole question was reopened, and yet the resolution against the shifting of the College to Ramavarmapuram was defeated in the Council by a majority of votes. Both technically and as a matter of policy, there would have been complete justification for stopping the matter there, but curiously enough that was not what was actually done. The settled order of things was again allowed to be taken up for endless discussion. Various theories were brought forward by opponents of the Ramavarmapuram scheme, such as the water-scarcity theory, the virgin forest theory, the unhealthiness theory, etc. When they were all exploded, as they could easily be, their champions next took their stand on the ground of alleged costliness of the scheme. But in the last session of the Council, from facts and figures supplied by the Government themselves, it was positively proved that the Ramavarmapuram scheme would not only be not costlier but even considerably cheaper than the alternative scheme of expanding at Ernakulam. There-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

upon the Government themselves had to change their original ground, and catch at the sole remaining prop, namely the majority of non-official votes in the Council. But it has to be remembered that the elections in the State are not fought on any particular issue and it is not the practice here to issue such manifestoes, and candidates at elections are not returned on any particular ticket; and so the argument that the majority of the members voted for Ernakulam and that their opinion on this point is public opinion need not infallibly be conclusive. With extreme sorrow and regret I have to express the feeling of a large section of the people that the voting in this particular instance does not represent the widest and best interests of the State as a whole. In any case, it must have been clear to the Government from the Proceedings of the Council and from recent developments that there is a strong party or body of public opinion against the scrapping of the Ramavarmapuram scheme—a party that takes its stand on the strength of continuity and consistency of policy, of the Government's honour and prestige, of financial advantages, of academic efficiency, and in short of all considerations of the past commitments and future interests of sound educational progress in the State.

These considerations have induced me now to support the new resolution urging the bifurcation of the State First Grade College into a College of Arts and a College of Science, the former to continue at Ernakulam and the latter to be located at Ramavarmapuram. The resolution is in the nature of a compromise, and I support it because to me it seems to be the next best in case the original decision to shift the whole College to Ramavarmapuram cannot be adhered to.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Only one party agrees to the compromise.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I know that Sir, I am trying to appeal to the other party's reason. The very fact that the Hon'ble Members of that party fight shy of the facts and figures and the impatience that they display in this matter indicate that they are not likely to be amenable to reason and make me more diffident in my task of convincing them.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—We have no axe to grind.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What is the insinuation there? What is the axe that I have to grind? Tell me what it is if you are honest.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Your pamphlet on the College question.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What is wrong with that pamphlet, please. It is not enough if you find fault with its

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

publication. It is left to you to show that any of the facts and figures contained therein are not correct. Can the Hon'ble Member refute a single statement contained in that pamphlet? Have you ever attempted to answer any of the facts and figures given in it even though it had been in your hands for more than two months? So far as I am aware, I have not seen anything except some broad generalisations from incorrect premises and some pointless big perorations and Mob-oratory in this House. Sir, it is not a question of grinding axes. It is a question of facts and facts alone.

Before dealing with the decidedly superior academic and educational advantages of the bifurcation, I shall refer to the old bogey of finance first, and prove with facts and figures, as I did in the original case, that financially the bifurcation would be cheaper. Practically, all that we have to do now is to put up at Ramavarmapuram the Science blocks now planned to be built at Ernakulam. Additional accommodation will have to be provided only for the common subjects of the course, namely English and Vernacular. Against this, however, there are obvious savings in other directions. The lands already acquired and the buildings already completed at Ramavarmapuram at considerable cost can all be fully utilised; no further additions need be made to the Hostels at Ernakulam because the existing ones will suffice for the Arts College. More students can be admitted in both the Colleges, which means more income in the shape of fees. On a modest estimate, an excess of at least 300 over the present strength can be expected in both the Colleges together. In this connection, it may be remembered that the strength of the State College at Trivandrum after the bifurcation has increased by 70 %, and in our own College it has risen from about 400 to about 600 between 1925 and 1930. We have to provide accommodation for these steadily increasing numbers, for which there would be certainly greater facilities if the College were to be bifurcated in the manner suggested.

There should be scope for expansion, and on this point, all are agreed including Mr. Dann himself who speaks in his report of "Ernakulam with too little space and Ramavarmapuram with too much" scope for expansion is particularly essential in the case of Science subjects, because demand for Science is increasing year after year more than the demand for Arts. Advocates of Ernakulam have evidently got in view only the urgent and immediate needs of the College, and not its future possibilities and requirements. To squeeze in a Science College in the heart of a growing commercial town with little or no facilities for expansion as future occasions would demand, would certainly be a short

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

sighted step, which I respectfully exhort the Government with all the vehemence at my command not to take. But I stray from the point namely the financial aspect of the bifurcation scheme. The additional fee income from the additional strength expected would be at least Rs. 30,000 per annum. And what is the corresponding figure under annual recurring expenditure as a result of the bifurcation ?

English :—1	Professor	on Rs.	250—400	Average		3,900	per annum.
1	Assistant Professor		125—200	,,	,,	1,950	,,
2	Do	do	80—125	,,	,,	1,230	,,
Vernacular							
and 1	Lecturer		125—200	,,	,,	1,950	,,
Sanskrit 2	Assistants		80—125	,,	,,	1,230	,,
				Total		..10,260	

(Ten thousand and odd)

Here provision has been made on a very liberal scale, not reducing the staff at Ernakulam in any way, even though there is perfect justification for reducing it when the strength of the College at Ernakulam becomes less than one half of what it is now. Provision has not been made for a professor in Vernacular and Sanskrit in the Science College but only for a lecturer, because there is no professor for those subjects in any of the B. A. Pass Course Colleges in the whole Presidency. The Principal's allowance of Rs. 200 may be distributed equally between the two Principals and so there need be no additional expenditure under that head. Making further provision for clerks, peons etc., and leaving a wide margin for other expenditure if any, we can safely estimate the probable annual recurring expenditure to be not more than say Rs. 12,000 to 15,000. And yet we stand only to gain. For in addition to the estimated annual increase in fee income of Rs. 30,000 there is bound to be a saving of Rs. four to five lakhs in the initial expenditure, the interest on which will itself work out at Rs. 30,000.

Apart from the question of financial gain, the scheme of bifurcation should commend itself to all disinterested parties for its manifest academic advantages. When arts and Science are bifurcated, they get increased facilities to develop to the highest standards in each, without the requirements of the one acting as a drag upon the progress of the other. For instance, when the Science sections are removed from Ernakulam, and the whole of the present College buildings becomes available for the Arts subjects, the question of opening the Honours and Post Graduate courses in these subjects can be taken up for immediate consideration. In the Arts subjects especially, the mere pass

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

degree is going down in value, and there is real necessity to open courses for the higher degrees. Similarly in science all available resources at Ramavarmapuram may be utilised for starting the B. Sc. Pass and Honours courses as well as other higher courses of study. There can be greater concentration and intensity in both the colleges, which are indeed highly desirable.

Besides the Government seem to have the idea of starting an Agricultural College, for which the location of the Science College at Ramavarmapuram will be an obvious help. The central agricultural farm of the State lies near Ramavarmapuram and it can be used as an appendage of the Science College for the agricultural courses prescribed by the University both for the Intermediate and for the Degree. It would certainly be cheaper and more advantageous to run the Training College as an auxiliary of the Science College.

Sir, I have shown above that the resolution is financially and academically a sound one. I feel and also a very large section of the public about 4/5 of the population of the State feel that this Council and the Government have done a grievous wrong to the future development of the higher education in the State. Here, Sir, is a way out for all of us concerned to get out of this ugly situation. I therefore appeal to the members to rise above narrow considerations, parochial and personal, to consider this all important question dispassionately and from the best interest of the State.

I appeal to you Sir, to remove this long standing and legitimate complaint against you by the intelligentia of the State and to act like a true statesman on enduring principles with an eye to the future and not on expediency caring only for the immediate present.

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കെ. രാമൻ.—ഈ നിശ്ചയം വായിച്ചപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു തോന്നിയതു സാധാരണ പറയാറുള്ള ഒരു ചൊറിയ കഥയാണു". രണ്ടു സ്ത്രീകൾ ഒരു കുട്ടി തന്റെതാണ" തന്റെതാണെന്നു വാദിച്ചു. മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായി നിന്ന ഒരാൾ കുട്ടിയെ മുറിച്ചു പങ്കുവെക്കുവാനാണത്രെ വിധിച്ചതു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ അവതാരകൻ പറയുന്നതു ഇതുപോലെയാണ". എന്റെ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇതിനെ നിഷ്പ്രഭ നിശ്ചയമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു" ഇതു" ഒരു "കൂട്ടക്കൊലപാതകനിശ്ചയ"മാണെന്നാണ". ശാസ്ത്രീയ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ആരംഭിക്കുവാൻ പോകേണമെന്നും കലകൾ ഇവിടെ ഇരിക്കേണമെന്നും ഇവർ വാദിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതു എറണാകുളം കോളേജിനെ ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു നിശ്ചയമാണ". പലേ മെമ്പർമാരും കൂടി ഒത്തുചേർന്നുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഒരു കൂട്ടായ്മക്കൊലപാതക നിശ്ചയം ചിലരെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ Change of attitude എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു അധിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം വരുത്തി. ഈ Council നിശ്ചയവും പാസ്സാക്കി. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഇതനുസരിച്ചാണ" പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു" പിന്നെ എന്താണൊരു Change of attitude എന്നു പറയുന്നതു"?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഒന്നാമതായി ഒരു കോളേജിനുതന്നെ വേണ്ടുന്ന പണമുണ്ടോ നമ്മുടെ കയ്യിലും എന്നാണ് പ്രധാനമായ ചോദ്യം. അപ്പോൾ രണ്ടു കോളേജുകൾക്കു എവിടെ നിന്നാണ് പണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. ഇതു വളരെ പണം ചിലവിടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ? അങ്ങിനെ ചിലവിടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വല്ല കാര്യസാദ്ധ്യവുമുണ്ടോ? എന്നൊന്നുമാലോചിക്കാതെയാണ് രാമവർമ്മപുരത്തു കോളേജ് വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. കോളേജ് ആകമാനം കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നതു സാധിപ്പാനുള്ള സൂത്രങ്ങളാണിതെല്ലാം. Science ഭാഗം അങ്ങോട്ടേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിലുള്ള സൂത്രം വളരെ വിശദമാണ്. ഇതു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ പറകയാണെങ്കിൽ The thin end of the wedge മാത്രമാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഈ കുട്ടിയെ കൊല്ലേണ്ട എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. പക്ഷെ മുഴുവനും കോളേജ് തന്നെ കൊണ്ടുപൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളുവിൻ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിശ്ചയം ഈ കോളേജ് മാറുന്ന വാദത്തെ ഇനിയും നിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുവാനുള്ള ഒരു സൂത്രം മാത്രമല്ലെ? ഒരു കൌശലം മാത്രമല്ലെ? എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതൊരിക്കലും അനുവദിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ ബലമായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. KasturiRanga Ayyar.—A point of order, Sir, Paragraph 52, page 19, Legislative Council Manual:—"The business of the Council will be transacted in English, but any Member who is unable to speak in English may address the Council in Malayalam." The Ezhava Member knows English and he takes a prominent place in speaking it.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—But there has been a ruling that Members who are speaking in English may speak in Malayalam.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.—ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർത്തുകൊണ്ടു ദീർഘമായ ഒരു പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യേണമെന്നാണ് വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈഴവ (South) മെമ്പരുടെ പ്രസംഗം മൂലം എന്റെ ചുമതല വളരെ ചുരുങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മെമ്പർമാർക്കു പലതും പറയാം. പക്ഷെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തണം. അതാണ് വിഷമം. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ അവതാരകന്മാർ കാര്യങ്ങൾ വിശദമാക്കിപ്പറകയൊ അവർ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുകയൊ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ആദ്യമായി സ്ഥലത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയാം. മിസ്റ്റർ അയ്യപ്പൻ പറഞ്ഞപോലെ മദ്രാസ്സ്, ലണ്ടൻ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എവിടെയാണ് കോളേജുകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്? എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് അതുപോലെ ഇവിടേയും ചെയ്കൂടാ? ഇവിടെ സ്ഥലമില്ലെങ്കിൽ വായുമണ്ഡലത്തിലെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലമുണ്ടാക്കണം.

ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു Unconstitutional ആയി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ രസാവഹത്വത്തെപ്പറ്റി എന്തു പറയട്ടെ! ഭൂരിപക്ഷാഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ സംഗതി ഇത്രയും പ്രത്യക്ഷമായിരിക്കെ മെമ്പർമാർ പിന്നെയും Unconstitutional എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം തീരെ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

അലിഗാർ യൂണിവേർസിറ്റിക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ കലാലയത്തിനു തക്കതായ ഒരു വ്യാപാരകേന്ദ്രം ഇപ്പോൾ അന്വേഷിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. വിജനസ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ് കലാശാലകൾക്കു ഉത്തമങ്ങളെന്നുമാറും ഉള്ളതു് കഴിഞ്ഞ നൂറാണ്ടിലെ അഭിപ്രായമാണ്. അതൊന്നും ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള നിശ്ചയമനുസരിച്ചു പണസംബന്ധമായ വല്ല ആക്ഷേപവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽത്തന്നെയും അതല്ല നാം ആലോചി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കേണ്ടതു". പണമില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. അതിനല്ലെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ട്? അ തല്ലാതെ മോശി പൊതുജനങ്ങടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ബല കഴിക്കേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Rao Bahadur Mr. P. I. Varugis.—Sir, I wish to say a few words upon this subject of the bifurcation of the College. The proposal is to transfer the Science section of the College to Anappara and to retain the other section in Ernakulam.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Do you oppose or support ?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—You hear that.

Rao Bahadur Mr. P. I. Varugis.—Now that involves a duplication of machinery. You will want for instance two principals, I believe one Principal for the Ernakulam College and another for the Anappara College. It is not merely two Principals that we will want, we will want two establishments altogether and it is not merely two establishments but in the matter of buildings and accommodation there will be a large duplication. And in future candidates who go in for a merely literary degree will be growing less and less and the College will be principally occupied with Science subjects. The result will then be that there will be a proper well equipped College at Anappara and another College here to teach merely literary subjects and History. It will then certainly dawn upon the Government and upon this House that the Ernakulam College is absolutely unnecessary and that by merely taking a few Professors over to Trichur you can have everything there because in order to teach Mathematics and History and Language you have got room, you have everything existing there and it will be seen that it is much cheaper to have the whole College at Anappara than to have a full fledged Science College at Anappara and another College here for the other subjects. I am sure this aspect is not forgotten by those who have brought forward this proposal and the true inwardness of the proposal is to stultify the resolution of this Council at the last session and to make it look ludicrous. All those, I submit, Sir, who wish to revive the forces that were ruling in Cochin in the last regime ought to vote for this proposal. Those who think that the voice of the people should prevail ought to oppose it. I submit that for the sake of consistency, if for nothing else, this proposal ought not to pass in this House.

President.—We will now adjourn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p.m. and met again at 3 p.m with the President in the Chair.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. The merits and demerits of Anappara and of Ernakulam have been discussed at length on the floor of this House

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

so that I do not propose to discuss that aspect of the question. I oppose this motion to-day—and if I oppose this motion to-day it is only on one main ground and that is if this House is going to accept this resolution I submit, this House will be stultifying itself as observed by the Hon'ble Member who last spoke. By an overwhelming majority of non-officials this House was pleased to pass a resolution and the Government accepted that resolution in deference to the wishes of this House and after that we see a minority of members of this House going in deputation and telling the Government that the Government has acted wrongly in having accepted the resolution of this House. I say no Government could have acted more constitutionally in a matter like this. The location of the College is just the matter where public opinion is to be the deciding factor. If the Government has had occasions previously not to accept some of our resolutions that will not be an argument to say that the Government was wrong in having acted upon a resolution of this House. These minority members went further and said that the majority of members who voted for the resolution last time did not really represent public opinion and that public opinion was represented only by these minority members. I congratulate these minority members that they are able to carry public opinion in their pockets and I take it that when they say that the majority of members in this Council did not represent public opinion that statement itself is not public opinion, because according to the statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Oorakam this House does not represent public opinion in any form.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Not always.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—This question of representing and non-representing public opinion seems to be one that could be adjusted by certain people to suit their personal convenience. My point is that this House has a dignity and self respect of its own and when we find some of the Hon'ble Members of this House itself think and, no doubt, say that this House does not represent public opinion I say that dignity, prestige and self-respect of this House require that we should pay no heed to such time serving statements.

The Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthi, Dr. A. R. Menon was also pointing out that the Government was wrong in having adopted this attitude. I was really surprised to find the Hon'ble Member making that statement because that Hon'ble Member has always been jealously fighting for the prestige and dignity of this House. That Hon'ble Member once walked out of the House when the Government did not act in deference to the wishes of this House. I refer to the appointment of a superannuated old man from Travancore as Chief Engineer after a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

certain motion was carried in this House not to appoint super annuated men any longer and the consequent walk out. It is really surprising that Dr. Menon himself now say that the Government was wrong in having accepted the views of the majority of the members of this House. On this one point, if not on anything else, I submit that this House ought to throw out this motion unanimously.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ കോളേജ് വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി പല വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളും ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് അനവധി പ്രാവശ്യം നടന്നെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ ആവി ഇപ്പോഴും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതൊരിക്കലും അവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നാളത്തെ ശസറിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തെപറ്റിയുള്ള തീപ്പ് കണ്ടപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു 'ആവു' എന്നു തോന്നി; പക്ഷെ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഫലമൊന്നുമുണ്ടായില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു ഫലം എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് മുൻകൂട്ടി അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ്. ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതിന്റെ തത്വം ഈ കൌൺസിലിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കികൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നുതന്നെ ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞാലും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ലെന്നു നടിക്കുന്നവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം, അതിനുള്ള ബുദ്ധി ഞങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ട്. കോളേജു ഇവിടെ വേണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു എത്ര ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും തീരെ മനസ്സിലാകാതെ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ വേണമെന്നു വോട്ടുചെയ്യുവരോടു ഒന്നും പ്രസംഗിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. എന്നാൽ പലതും പറയുമ്പോൾ ചിലതു വല്ലാതെ തട്ടും. അപ്പോൾ പറയാതെ തരമില്ലാതെയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതും ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൊള്ളരുതായ്മതന്നെയായിരിക്കാം. ആയിക്കോട്ടെ, എന്നാലും പറയാനുള്ളതു് പറയാതെ കഴികയില്ല. ഈഴവമെമ്പർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സെൻറിൽ വേണമെന്നു പറകയുണ്ടായി.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Colleges.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ആയിക്കോട്ടെ. St. Thomas College, Alwaye College, ഈ കോളേജു് ഇവയെല്ലാം അവിടെ ഒരു സെൻറിൽത്തന്നെ കൂടട്ടെ. അതു ഏറ്റവും നല്ലതു തന്നെ. പക്ഷെ ഒരു Centre എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾക്കു എറണാകുളം മാത്രം. അതെന്തിനു? കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ Centre ആയിക്കൂടെ?

പിന്നെ ഒരു മെമ്പർ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഒന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ലെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ശരി ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് മാത്രമെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുകയുള്ളു എന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. അതിനുള്ള തലച്ചോറുമാത്രമെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളു. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ചിലതെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. എന്താണ മനസ്സിലായതെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നില്ല. വേറെ ഒരു മെമ്പർ കൂട്ടിയെന്നും, കൂട്ടക്കൊല പാതകമെന്നും മറ്റും പറഞ്ഞു. അതു ശരിയാണെന്നു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ കോളേജു് ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ വേണമേന്നു വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നവരാണ് കൊലപാതകികൾ, അവരാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഗുണത്തെ നശിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നവർ.

ശവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ആദ്യംതന്നെ വലിയ Educationists അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചു. അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ എന്തു പറയുന്നു? പതിനഞ്ചോ പതിനെട്ടോ ഇരുപതോ കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെ വരാവുന്ന വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെ അവർ അറിഞ്ഞു് റിപ്പോർട്ടു് ചെയ്തതു് ഏറ്റവും ശരിയാണെന്നുമുക്കു് അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടില്ലെ? അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരാണ് യോഗ്യന്മാർ. അവരുടെ ഉപദേശമാണു് നമ്മൾ അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അവരുകൊണ്ടു എത്ര വ്യത്യാസം വരുമെന്നു ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടു വേണം ഈ കാര്യം തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ. ഇതു ഞാൻ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു മാത്രമായിട്ടാണ്, മെമ്പർമാരോടായിട്ടല്ല പറയുന്നതു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. R. Menon—Hear! hear!

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ. ഇനിയൊരു സംഗതി. Council-ൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം പാസ്സാക്കിയതിനെ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് വിലവെക്കണം. വേണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കലും പറയുകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുത്ത ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ പേരിലാണു് തെറ്റു് എന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് രാമവമ്മപുരത്തു നു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവിട്ടു കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ എന്തിനുണ്ടാക്കി? അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള resolution വന്നപ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് നടപടിയനുസരിച്ചു തള്ളേണ്ടതല്ലെ?

പിന്നെ constitutionalism ത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി പറകയാണെങ്കിൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം നോക്കി ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് സ്വാഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചു അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് വരുത്തി, Council ൽ ഈ കാര്യം discussion നുവന്നപ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി എന്തായിരുന്നു, മൈനോറിട്ടിയെ തോല്പിക്കാനായി ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരോടു യോജിച്ചു നിന്നു. ഈ സൂത്രമെല്ലാം ഞങ്ങൾക്കും മനസ്സിലാകും, മനസ്സിലാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക ആ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ എത്തികഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ തവണയിലത്തെ വോട്ടിങ്ങിലും അതിനു മുമ്പിലത്തെത്തവണയിലെ സ്ഥിതി തന്നെ. President ന്റെ casting vote കൊണ്ടല്ലെ അന്നും ജയം സിദ്ധിച്ചതു"? ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് എതുസമയത്തും ഒരെ നയം അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു", വലുതായ ഒരു മാന്യൻ—അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു വല്ലതും ഗ്രഹിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ എത്രയും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ—consistency യെപ്പറ്റി പറകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതാണാവോ consistency? ഗവമ്മേണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മാറുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ നയം മാറുന്നതാണോ consistency? ആ മാന്യൻ പുതിയതായി ഒരു consistency ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നില്ല. പിന്നെ മുമ്പിലത്തെ regime എന്നും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ regime എന്നും ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നതു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ വളരെ മനോവേദന തോന്നി. വളരെ യോഗ്യനായ ഒരാൾ—കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു എല്ലാവരും ബഹുമാനിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ—ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഇങ്ങിനെ സംസാരിക്കുമെന്നു് ഞാൻ തീരെ കരുതിയിരുന്നില്ല. Budget സെഷനിൽ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ദിവാനോടു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ നയങ്ങളിൽ പെട്ടുപോകരുതെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിക്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു ഇപ്പോഴും ഓർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളും അതിൽ പെട്ടവർതന്നെയാണു്. പക്ഷെ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങൾ നല്ലതു കണ്ടാൽ പുകഴ്ത്തും. തെറ്റു കണ്ടാൽ കൌൺസിലിൽ അതു്യുക്തിയിൽ നിലവിളിക്കും. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഈ പുറപ്പാടു് ഭാരതത്തിൽ ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണനെ ദുര്യോധനന്റെ അടുക്കലേക്കു ദൂതിനയച്ചതുപോലെയാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പോലെ ഞങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ വന്ന മുഴുവനുമില്ലെങ്കിലും കുറെയെങ്കിലും തരേണമെന്നു യാചിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

ഇനി എന്റെ സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഒരു 1st grade College കൊണ്ടുനടക്കുവാനുള്ള സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ ഇല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നു വെയ്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ വേണം. തുശ്ശിവപെരുർ എന്റെ സ്വരാജ്യമല്ല. എന്റെ വീടിന്റെ പടിക്കൽ College വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വാദിക്കുന്നുമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വടക്കെ അറ്റത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യും? ഈ സംഗതി ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളെയല്ല, കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാവരെയും ഒരുപോലെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇതെല്ലാം ആയ അവസ്ഥക്കു് ഇനി നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ പിൻവലിക്കും എന്നു് വിചാരിക്കേണ്ട. അത്തരം മനസ്ഥിതിയുള്ള വംശത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളല്ല ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻപ്രസിഡെണ്ടു് എന്നെനിക്കുറി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

യാം. (Hear, hear) College ഇവിടെതന്നെ വേണമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തിലാണ് ഈhear വിളിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ എനിക്ക് നല്ലപോലെ മനസ്സിലായി. ഉടനെ പറഞ്ഞ ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ മറുപക്ഷം യോജിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ യുക്തിയെന്നോ രുങ്ങി. പക്ഷെ ഞങ്ങൾ യുക്തിയൊന്നും മറന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ മിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെയോ ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ അവർകളുടെയോ അഭിപ്രായമല്ല കാര്യം. ഇതൊരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യമാണ്. ഇതിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായമാണ് നോക്കേണ്ടതു. എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടണമെങ്കിൽ ഈ കോളെജ് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നടുവിലാണ് വേണ്ടതു. എനിക്ക് ഇതേ പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ.

Mrs. Swaris.—Venerable President, Hon'ble Members, my brothers, although I am a grand-mother of the Education Department I am only a child in the cradle of the Council Chamber. I am neither an orator, nor a professor much less a lawyer who can rattle away for hours together without rhyme, reason, or reserve. I am a mere woman and as a teacher I am only a judge of pupils, as an old Inspectress a judge of teachers; as a social worker for the last six years, a judge of the poor and the public. As a legislator I have to become a judge of politics. At present I know of only one policy, that is 'honesty is the best policy'. I think the revered President will give me a few minutes more than to the gentlemen here, because, I am a woman, and I expect a little chivalry on the part of the Hon'ble Members towards women, (*Laughter*). When I said that I am not a judge of politics I am reminded of an anecdote which I read some years ago in the "Loyds Weekly". It appears a pork butcher was once made justice of peace. He once walked into a school and got into a class and wrote on the blackboard the initials: J. P. and asked the students whether they understood the meaning thereof. One of the students who had seen him sell pork said: 'Yes, Sir, I know it.' Well what is it? That means Judge of Pork. So even a judge of pork can be made a justice of peace if he does not do any peace of injustice. So, I think we have to do justice in the matter of the Anappara scheme. I voted last time for Ernakulam because when I questioned the ladies who were present, where they would like to have the College, all preferred to have it at Ernakulam; and I voted for it. Although, some of the gentlemen brought some pressure to bear upon me in this matter, I said I must study the pros and cons of the question and then give my opinion; I also said I must hear both sides, (my opinions are like the free opinions of Marie Correli.) Some of the Hon'ble Members were pleading tor the poor and so I thought I would also fight and vote for the sake of the poor people for whom I am working at present—by "robbing" the rich to feed the poor. After going through the facts and figures contained in the pamphlet published by the Hon'ble Member for

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Urakam, I thought I made a mistake in having voted for Ernakulam originally. But having gone to the spot and seen, the 4 costly buildings I conceived the idea that it would be a congenial place for an agricultural school. (*Hear hear*). An agricultural College would be too big a project, at present, for our State. It may be started as a Residential Agricultural High School. As our Hon'ble Member for Urakam said this morning I think we may make a beginning by starting the science section of the Ernakulam College at Ramavarmapuram. It is a reasonable suggestion and I am for it. I have no parochial patriotism; but I always try to do justice, and I always fight for it. While I had been in the Education Department I fought tooth and nail for my women teachers and I lost all my natural teeth. Now I must get a set of unnatural teeth to fight for justice for the women-folk of the State. But the Dentist tells me it is a very difficult case and will take time to give me a set. (*Prolonged laughter.*) So I thought I would speak without teeth like Mahatma Gandhi speaking at the Round Table Conference. We are both of the same age, and are teethless; and we wear Khadar. As some Hon'ble Members said, last time, that fashionable ladies are wearing Khadar, I am one of those fashionable ladies. I wear Khadar not because I am following Mahatma Gandhi, but because my Lord (Jesus) wore Khadar.

An agricultural High School ought to be instituted, for, three lakhs have already been spent in vain at Anappara. That is just the thing we want now. The system of literary education in the country at the present day is defective. Physical training, moral instruction, and education in civics are absolutely necessary. We are uplifting the depressed classes. What are we going to do with them? So they must be given education in their own line and that is agriculture. Those that pass out of the High School or Lower Secondary School or the School Final classes should be provided for and given a higher education in their own vocational lines. Education whether under departmental control or under the control of private agencies should give a chance to earn their living, improve their mental equipment, and create in them civic consciousness. My voice may be a cry in the wilderness. But my Lord has placed me here, and I must do justice to my calling. As the Hon'ble Member for Cheruthurt i prophesied this morning a time will come when all would like to fly from here to Anappara. (*Hear, hear*).

I made a suggestion to the Convent College authorities to shift their college to Anappara, because the Harbour is expanding and warships might come in the near future. The mother Superior-General was willing but the other Rev. Sisters did not

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

agree to leave Ernakulam lest they would get less pupils at Anappara. So I had to drop the matter. Being the Member for ladies I thought I might recommend the shifting to their advantage—to think of God and study far from the buss of the busy town. If they had left this place this College could have been extended to the north. I am only speaking all this because I want to do something for the women-folk. I have not launched my fragile bark (the cause of the weaker sex) because of the winds and thunderbolts from the north and tempest from the south. But seeing an angel at the helm I am going to embark only with that greater consolation backing me. When I was seated on the other side the natural bar was backing me. Now the men of the bar are facing me, and I feel afraid. I feel I must now back the Anappara scheme which has its own merits, but of course it is left to the Government to do as they pleased. I have nothing more to say, a poor woman?

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Mr. President Sir, it was only four months ago that this House by a huge non-official majority turned down a motion in favour of transfering the Ernakulam College to Anappara. Even in a previous Council, a different Council altogether, the non official Members by a large majority had expressed their opinion in favour of the retention of the College at Ernakulam. And now again, the matter has come to this House in a slightly modified form. Sir, I beg to submit that if the resolution for the transfer of the College from Ernakulam to Anappara was a bad one, the present resolution for the bifurcation of the College is worse still. Before entering into the merits of the question, I would like to make a few remarks on some of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Members who preceded me. The mover of the resolution was pleased to say that the Government had with the vote of the official members of the Council, decided in favour of Anappara once, and the Government again with official votes decided in favour of Ernakulam at another time. That is not quite correct. It may be true that it was with official votes that the Government once decided for Anappara. But to say that it was with official votes again that the Government decided in favour of Ernakulam is not correct in view of the lucid statement made by the Secretary to the Diwan on the floor of this House when the discussion took place in the previous session of this Council. He made it definitely clear that the Government was neutral. It was in these words that he explained the position of the Government. "The fundamental aim of the Government in this matter is to remain absolutely neutral and leave the matter to the decision of the non-official side—whether the College should be at Ramavarmapuram or at Ernakulam". Explaining further he said: "Still

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to decide the habitation of the College Government will only be guided by the non-official voting, *i. e.*, they will fully take into account the number of non-officials who voted for or against it in this House before the future site of the College is decided. If the non-official votes for this total cut exceed the non-officials against it then this amount would be used only at Ramavarmapuram. If on the other hand the non-officials against the cut motion exceed those for it, then the amount will be used only for Ernakulam". That was the position of the Government and this position was explained to the Council during the course of the debate on the cut-motion and long before the voting took place. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that it is with the Government votes that this question has been decided in this Council in favour of Ernakulam.

On the contrary a large majority of non-officials have voted for the retention of the College at Ernakulam. Again the Hon'ble Mover himself was pleased to say....

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I make a correction to the Hon'ble Member's statement, Sir ? The Secretary stated that if the total cut was converted into a token cut the Government would remain absolutely neutral. The Leader to the Progressive Party refused to convert the total motion into a token cut.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—He did not do it as Leader of the Progressive Party.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—As the representative of the Trichur constituency.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I have read from the Official Report. It was made very plain that if the Government would be voting against the motion it was because they wanted money to be spent either at Ernakulam or at Ramavarmapuram, not because they had decided one way or the other. About the location of the College either at Ernakulam or at Ramavarmapuram the Government made it explicitly plain, as plain as English language could make it, that their position would be completely neutral and that any action taken by the Government would be decided solely by the non-official voting.

Again the Mover of the resolution was pleased to say that in view of the modified form of his resolution he hoped that those who voted for the retention of the College at Ernakulam on the previous occasion thinking that the transfer of the College to Ramavaramapuram would be against the interests of the St. Thomas would have no motive to vote against the present resolution because the Science College would not come into competition with the St. Thomas'. Sir, I say that nobody on that occasion voted because Ramavarampuram was going to be a competitor to the St. Thomas' College and I hope the voting

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

today will clearly show that the voting on the previous occasion was not at all influenced by the interest of the St. Thomas'.

The Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi said that if the Science section is taken to Ramavarmapuram neither the Ernakulam College nor the St. Thomas' College would be affected. That again is not correct, because Ernakulam would be affected really. The Ernakulam College, if reduced to an Arts College, would be only a shadow of a College. In the long run it will have to be abolished. The St. Thomas' will not be affected. But the poor students will be affected and the poor taxpayers will be affected if the poor little State of Cochin has to maintain two First Grade Colleges, when, according to the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur, the State could not afford to have even one First Grade College.

The Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi said that common lectures could be arranged between the St. Thomas' and Ramavarmapuram Colleges. I think he is not well posted with the effects of such an arranagement. It is most difficult, nay almost impossible. If the students have to assemble in common halls either at Ramavarmpuram or at St. Thomas' the time-table will be very difficult to arrange. The system was tried in Madras and it was given up. Neither can the Professors of the one College afford to go to the other to give lectures there also. Even as it is, the Professors have enough of work and you cannot ask them to work double the number of periods. Therefore, different staffs will have to be appointed for the two Colleges and there will not be any possibility of intercollegiate lectures in the way proposed by the Hon'ble Member. The Hon'ble Member also said that Ernakulam is meant for the development of commerce. I think this metropolis of Cochin is also intended for the development of education ; and as Mr. Dann pointed out one could not conceive of the possibility of Ernakulam, with such a large mass of people congregating in it, existing for long without a College; so that even if this Government College is to disappear or if it is to be crippled in any way, another College will have to take its place to meet the requirements of the lakhs of people who would be congregating in this metropolitan city of Ernakulam.

Then the Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi said that it would be honourable on the part of a man to change his opinion when there is need for it, and that the Government consisting of individual members, could also change their opinion if there was reason for the same. Yet almost in the same breath he was attacking the Government for inconsistency in having changed their opinion on the College question. I fail to see how these two views could be reconciled. The Government

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

has changed their opinion, that is to say, the previous Administration had one opinion at the time when proper occasion was not given to the Legislative Council to discuss the pros and cons of this College question. But now when the real public opinion, as expressed by the accredited representatives of the people, was known, the Government understood they were in the wrong. And, as observed by the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur, if it would be honourable on the part of a man to admit his mistake so also should it be on the part of the Government when they are convinced that they were holding a wrong opinion in the past.

Again, there are certain details, which, perhaps, some of the Hon'ble Members do not know, in regard to the cost involved in the duplication of the staff, resulting from the bifurcation of the College. Of course, there would be the necessity for two principals and principals have to be men of status. Therefore, a good deal of expenditure would have to be incurred on this duplication alone.

Again, the English staff, even though the number of students would be smaller, should be a full staff, and not much reduction will be possible in this direction even if the science students are sent out to Ramavarmapuram. Then again there is another important thing and that is that according to the arrangement of the modern university courses, some members of the Science staff will have to be retained at Ernakulam even after the bifurcation. Thus, in the B. A. courses, for example, under Group (i-a) Mathematics,—if Mathematics is to remain at Ernakulam—provision has to be made for the teaching of Physics, too. If, on the other hand, all Mathematics is to be taken to Ramavarmapuram, then another difficulty arises. For, under Group (i-b) Mathematics are included not only Algebra, Geometry, Dynamics, etc., but also such subjects as Statistics and Economics. That means that the students of this Group, after doing their Algebra, etc., at Ramavarmapuram, will have to go to Ernakulam, some fifty miles away, for their tution in Statistics or Economics, unless provision is made for these studies, too, at Ramavarmapuram; which again would mean another duplication. So also, in the Intermediate courses, according to the present arrangement of subjects, a student can take Physics or Chemistry along with Ancient or Modern History. Here again, these students, after doing their History subjects at Ernakulam, will have to be sent over to Ramavarmapuram to complete their course. Briefly then, it comes to this, that at Ernakulam, too, you will have to appoint a Science staff and provide scientific equipment; and that means that duplication will not be confined to the English staff alone.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Then again, the analogy of Mysore and Travancore has been alluded to in some of the various forms this resolution has assumed in the agenda. In the case of Travancore, the two colleges are situated in the same town; and though they are run independently of each other, still we must remember that in Travancore with 50 lakhs of people, they can afford to run two fullfledged colleges, whereas Cochin with its 12 and odd lakhs of people, cannot afford to run two such colleges, or even an Arts College at Ernakulam and another Science College at Anappara. Again the Mysore analogy. There the two colleges, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, have each a history of its own. They developed quite independently, and it was not a case of bifurcation. There was a college existing at Mysore and another at Bangalore. Perhaps, Mysore can afford, whereas poor Cochin cannot afford to have two colleges.

Again, Sir, the modern tendency is to congregate students in particular localities so that there may develop a University atmosphere among them, whereas the advocates of bifurcation seek to put a space of fifty miles between the students of one and the same college. Before the Saddler Committee, which, among other things, considered the desirability of transferring the University from Calcutta to a few miles away in the suburbs Mr. Unnes Chander Halder summed up the arguments against the transfer as follows :—(1) 'The removal will deprive the students of the special opportunities offered for civic education by the exigencies of town life ;

(2) the removal will be detrimental to the formation or the growth of national character the foundations of which are laid in town life;

(3) the removal will involve unnecessary hardship and expense on the part of the poor students and those living with their parents or guardians, who will be compelled to live in the hostel"—this has special reference to the argument of the Hon'ble Lady Member who spoke for the poor. If the college is transferred to Ramavarmapuram it would be much more costly to the students than at Ernakulam.

Again, "(4) the ends mentioned may be achieved by acquiring land around the present site of the University and erecting suitable buildings there.

(5) Modern Universities have been established and are flourishing in large towns in America, Europe, Japan and China."

For these reasons, the committee, though fully aware of the many difficulties in the way of the retention of the University in Calcutta, and after considering all the pros and cons, came to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the conclusion that it would be undesirable to transfer the University to the suburbs of Calcutta.

The Hon'ble lady Member wants an agricultural College to be established at Ramavarmapuram as a means of remedying unemployment; and as a first step she suggests that the Science section of the Ernakulam College be transferred to that place. In the first place, I would reply that it is not only by the development of agriculture that the unemployment problem has to be solved but also by the development of industries and commerce; and for the development of commerce, the retention of the College at Ernakulam would be highly desirable. Also I may say that already there are ample beginnings for an agricultural College for the State in the Government Agricultural Farm, already equipped with a research institute and also a few Lecturers and necessary buildings. The Government can very well develop that. And the Anappara buildings can be included in the extension of the Government Agricultural Farm. These buildings can be utilised and the staff now at the Government Agricultural Farm could be made use of for the Agricultural College. Therefore, there is no case made out for the transfer of the Science section of the Ernakulam College to Anappara simply because an Agricultural College might be necessary.

Again, modern facts are all pointing to the retention of the College at Ernakulam. Regarding the headquarters of the Andhra University there was discussion between two centres, Rajamundry and Vizagapatam and finally they decided in favour of Vizagapatam because it has something like a harbour. While modern Universities desire that they should be located in places where large multitudes of people live; in places where there are prospects of commercial developments; we would be taking a retrograde step if we transfer our College from Ernakulam, a growing commercial centre to the seclusion of Anappara. And as I suggested, the civilisation of the future is going to be an industrial and commercial civilisation and it is commerce and industry that is going to solve the unemployment problem in India. Therefore, it is particularly the Science section that has to be retained at Ernakulam; for it is the study of science that ought to come into daily contact with the living sciences. Indeed, the study of the sciences in relation to industries and commerce will find a most congenial field in Ernakulam, especially with the development of the harbour. To take away the students, lock them at Anappara, and not to give them any opportunity to come in contact with the commercial developments of the State, would be a highly retrograde step, nay, a fatal and far-reaching blunder.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

As regards the constitutional question I have nothing to say since so much has already been said on that question. I would only add that if the Government oppose and turn down this resolution, they would be acting with much more reason and with greater logical consistency than their critics. However, it is not on a matter of constitutional consistency or prestige that I am urging the rejection of this resolution. I am arguing on the intrinsic merits of the case. I have advanced a few solid reasons to show why this resolution should not commend itself to this House; and I strongly urge that the Science section of the Ernakulam College should never be transferred to the wilds of Anappara.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Sir, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my views on this question by supporting this resolution in as much as I have had no privilege till now of giving out my views on the floor of this House. It is really a pity that this should be a vexed question in the Cochin State for the past more than half-a-dozen years. People are now seen ranged on opposite sides, fighting out the matter in a manner that is not conducive to the happiness of the State. Before coming to any conclusion on a topic like this, I appeal to the Hon'ble Members of this House not to view the question in any sectarian fashion or as people interested in Ernakulam and its surroundings as contrasted with Trichur and its neighbourhood or as people coming from the north and south of Cochin State or much worse still, as anyone who had any part in the past regime or has any part in the present regime. I wish to emphasise this aspect of the question on the Hon'ble Members because, we can have a dispassionate view of things only provided we eschew all such private considerations. Just look at this question from a broad standpoint and with a wide outlook. What satisfies one's conscience can be legitimately explained and publicly pronounced. Nobody can take offence at that. But it is only when considerations of parochial patriotism and private matters throng before the minds of people who tackle this question, our opinions are not counted much. I may honestly confess to this House that I have absolutely no special interest in this matter although I come from the north, except the interest of a citizen of the State and if every one of us whether coming from the north or south views this question accordingly, it is not after all difficult to come to a unanimous conclusion on this matter. Hon'ble Members of this House have time and often discussed the pros and cons of the situation. I am not going to take these points one by one except a few of them which, according to those who advocate the two schemes, seem to be most important and most vital.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

First, Sir, the most important question they say is the constitutional aspect of it. I am not a student of politics or constitutional law, but, at the same time knowing what little we do about these matters, it is not very difficult to consider this question with reference to the location of the College with a broad perspective. For the past more than 6 years during the regime of two other successive Diwans, the matter was fully considered when it was pending anxious consideration before them. When the Hon'ble Members of this House both official and non-official jointly agitated and criticised the vascillating policy of the Government in not expediting the work at Anappara and when finally the then Government, after a good deal of persuasion and criticism, decided in favour of that Ramavarmapuram scheme and spent some lakhs of money on the acquisition of lands, construction of buildings, etc., is it now constitutional or unconstitutional to wipe off all on a sudden and after the lapse of some time, what has been done after mature consideration during the long period of 6 years, after having allowed such state of things to take a definite shape and form for some time during the previous administration of the State. I wish to emphasise it in another way.

Government must continue, although individuals constituting it may pass away. When we find as a matter of fact that this House co-operated with the Government in the matter of the Anappara scheme, when the Diwans who were then in office approved of the same, when we actually had the foundation-stone laid there, when the place was named after His Highness the Maharaja and when the Government actually spent some lakhs of money in furtherance of the accomplishment of the Scheme, thus making the whole thing a settled fact, *is it constitutional to unsettle a settled fact* ? Will the Honourable Members be pleased to consider this aspect of this question ? During the course of 6 years when this Council considered this matter over and over again and when, with the approval of this council, it became a settled fact, how can you all on a sudden come and say that the College may be retained at Ernakulam and not shifted to Ramavarmapuram ?

Hence, I eagerly desire that this aspect of the question may be considered most dispassionately by the advocates of the Ernakulam scheme, in which case, I am sure a better opinion can be had voicing forth the opinion of the people of the State, instead of partisans to either scheme.

There is yet another aspect of this case which, to my mind, is not perfectly understandable. Why schew the official block and speak of a non-official majority in this Council, while considering *this question* ? All the Honourable Members who now

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

occupy the Treasury Bench are all wedded to the Cochin State with proprietary interest in the same and their opinion is as much entitled to weight as the opinion of any non-official Member of this House. Gentlemen, our official block cannot be compared to the one in the Councils in British India, where the interests of a Foreign Government are also of paramount importance and that is why, in certain cases where matters of only local importance are concerned, the opinion of the official block there is not taken into consideration since they have not much personal interest in the same. Here, there is absolutely no difference between the Honourable Members on the Treasury Bench and the non-official Members, both of them having the same goal *viz.*, the welfare and prosperity of their Cochin State. Hence I do not think it is a sound proposition to assert that, because of a non-official majority *now* in the Council, Ramavarmapuram Scheme is to be condemned. On these two constitutional aspects if the Honourable Members will bestow some proper attention and anxious consideration, I think we can come to a better understanding instead of treating this as an apple of discord amongst us.

Another point urged against the Ramavarmapuram scheme is the question of finance. That, no doubt, is a stumbling block in the matter of this resolution. I, for my part, will not say that the bifurcation of the College into an Arts College and Science College, the former to be located at Ernakulam and the latter at Ramavarmapuram, will not necessarily involve heavy expenditure for the State. But, as statesmen responsible for the prosperity and education of the citizens of the State, I would certainly say the question of finance ought not to stand in the way of the State for the material progress of its citizens in the matter of education. Let us consider some of the merits and demerits of the two places. For example, do you think that 25 years or 50 years is long in the History of a State? Certainly not. You will gradually find Ernakulam more and more congested and many people of this locality will have necessarily to shift from here. If, after 50 years, you are sure that Ernakulam will be found further incapable of expansion to meet the then requirements of society, why should we now insist on continuing the scheme at Ernakulam? We are not advocating the cause of individuals, but, of constituencies that must exist for ever. Honourable Members may come and go but the State lasts for ever. If you look at the probable state of things at a distant future say 25 years hence I am sure that Ernakulam would be found insufficient with the growth of modern education in our State. There is no gainsaying that fact unless local patriotism prevents the other way.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Now, Sir, I wish to consider another aspect of the case. Just before ascertaining whether the Syndicate of the Madras University was prepared to approve of the Ernakulam extension we have already gone on with some work as was announced in the Gazette and we actually see some progress made in that direction. I want to impress that this consideration may not stand in the way of an impartial judgment on the resolution now before this House. I may also give out for the information of this House that many distinguished educationists in the Madras Presidency including some members of the Syndicate, capable of pronouncing a sound unbiased opinion on this matter have expressed their views in favour of Ramavarmapuram and this is no interested testimony though it comes from me. So, it is not too late for us to mend. Even now, with the bifurcution of the College, one Arts College at Ernakulam and the Science section at Ramavarmapuram, a sort of harmony can be effected without making it a bone of contention.

Another objection raised by the Honourable Member for Adoor is the practical difficulty in working out the bifurcution scheme. I differ. The Honourable Member referred to the syllabus and pointed out that students are now given the option of taking History as one subject and grouping it with a branch of Science and similar permutations and combinations. Are there not Colleges even now where the entire syllabus prescribed by the University is not seen followed and students are so grouped as to adjust the convenience of the institutions with reference to its staff and other equipments ? Why should you insist that Ancient History, Modern History and Science should necessarily be grouped ? On the other hand are there not other grouping of subjects permmissible ? So, this argument of the syllabus affording various combinations of subjects does not seem to me a serious practical difficulty. Another point raised is the special charm of Ernakulam for locating the Science section. I claim not to be a student of research in the matter of Science will be a centre of activity for the future generation. What are the possible facilities for scientific research at Ernakulam with the art and science section combined together as compared and contrasted with the facilities at Ramavarmapuram with its vast exetnsive area of about 500 acres where buildings could be constructed to suit the requirements of the scientific department on a much better and efficient scale than at Ernakulam ? The answer is certainly in favour of Ramavarmapuram.

Another point to be seriously considered is the central character of the locality. Does Ernakulam compare favourably with Ramavarmapuram in that respect ? No.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

What about the climate? Do you maintain that the climate of Ernakulam is better than that of Trichur and Ramavarmapuram? I have not heard it said so till now. I take it that it is unanimously agreed that the climate of Trichur and much more so of Ramavarmapuram is dicid dly far more suited to the health of the student population than the congested Ernakulam which is likely to grow more congested after the Harbour is completed If that is so is not that to be the primary consideration that ought to weigh with the Government? Do you think that hereafter physical culture will be more undily emphasised by the Education Department? Is Ernakulam with the development of the Harbour and Railway and wih its characteristically bad climate going to give you sufficient scope for that development as well? Surely not.

To conclude, Sir, these are some of the most important sides of the problem which deserve special consideration and impartial criticism. I am sure that most of the Honourable Members on the Treasury Bench do welcome in their heart of hearts the Ramavarmapuram scheme and I wish that the opinion of this House including its official Members, will ultimately favour Ramavarmapuram in preference to Ernakulam, thereby accepting this resolution.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, though I regret to the trend the discussion has taken, I think I may congratulate myself on being supplied with certain facts which were not in my possession, nor was it possible for me to demonstrate them to the satisfaction of the House. Though the resolution No. 1 deals with the question of the bifurcation of the Ernakulam College, not a word has yet been said of the necessity of that bifurcation either because of any difficulty existing in the Science section of the College at Ernakulam or of the absolute want of a Science College in Anappara. All that I have been able to follow is a discussion of the constitutional character of certain acts done by Government; whether they were right or whether they were not right. That is the important question that has been discussed on the floor of this House to-day and that really reveals the object of the mover and the supporters of this resolution, namely that it is not a question of the supply of the Science section of the College at Anappara but it is only the question of depriving Ernakulam of a College of any character whatever. I say 'any character whatever' because though it has been hinted by one or two Honourable Members, I shall give figures to show that when once the Science section of the College is bifurcated and transported to Anappara, what will remain at Ernakulam is nothing but a fragment of the College. You all remember, perhaps at least have heard that the present

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

strength of the College is limited to 450 and I have authoritative information to submit to you, that out of the 450, 317 attend the Science section. So, if the whole Science section is transferred to Anappara what is it that is left at Ernakulam. It will be as suggested by one or two Honourable Members, a small number of students and then the time will come for those who wanted a full blown College at Anappara, to say "what is the use of keeping a College at Ernakulam when we have got only a few students, therefore it is time enough to stop the College at Ernakulam and take the whole College to Anappara. That is in substance ; the object of the resolution, as made clear by the trend of this discussion.

One or two points I wish to say, in this connection. Of course in the agenda we find half a dozen resolutions dealing with this question substantially the same, the bifurcation of the College according to one, the retention of the Arts section according to another and the taking of the Science section to Anappara according to another resolution. All these together only raise the question of the taking away of the College. Now, not one argument has been advanced by those who support the resolution to say what exactly is the necessity, what exactly is the reason for taking away the College from here and locating it at Anapprra. At least so far as I have been able to grasp from the discussion, not one argument has been raised except the argument that the original resolution throwing out the Anappara scheme was not a correct one, and has to be rectified on economical grounds, financial grounds and constitutional grounds. These are the arguments that have been advanced and I say that no other argument justifying the resolution itself has been advanced. I say the object of this resolution is made clear and the data has been supplied by the trend of the discussion. Now, one or two points, I will say in this connection. My Honourable friend the Member for Cherutnuruthi said that Ernakulam will not be affected In what way? Perhaps he will say that Ernakulam will not be affected because Ernakulam does not deserve to have a College. But Ernakulam will be seriously affected, because in course of time if this develops, there would no necessity for a college. Another Hon'ble Member has been saying that this question has been decided long long ago and there is no reason for unsettling a settled fact. May I read a few words expressed by the then Diwan on a memorable occasion:—

"I will be failing in my duty on an occasion like this if I do not refer to the difference of opinion regarding the present *proposal* of shifting the College from where it is, to Anappara. It is urged that a good proportion

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of the total strength of the Maharaja's College is from Ernakulam and its suburbs, and the transfer of the College to the site now contemplated, besides involving a great financial commitment on the part of the State, will also stand in the way of a majority of these students going up for higher education. I have no mind to mar the pleasure of all of us present on this auspicious occasion by dealing with all the details connected with this controversy in which *I do not want to deny that there may be scope for an honest difference of opinion.*"

This was said by Diwan Bahadur Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar on the laying of the foundation-stone at Anappara. Even at that time it was only a proposal and it was not free from difference of opinion. Even that gentleman had viewed that there is room for honest difference of opinion, and in the face of that how is it that some Hon'ble Members of this House forget the oft-repeated right of expressing the opinions that people generally hold without fear or favour. Why should you think that at this stage only that we have been actuated by parochial patriotism or sentiment. I say that there is room for honest difference of opinion, and do please grant that concession to all of us, we are ready to grant that concession to you. Then another Member has been kind enough to say that four-fifths of the public of Cochin is in favour of Anappara. Of course, I know that I will be termed a traitor to my constituency when I oppose this resolution. But to this I have only to reply that the 3 Kooley-street tailors alone are not the inhabitants of England. No doubt, if half-a-dozen people come and say that they represent four-fifths of the State perhaps they may be representing, so far as they are concerned, that proportion of the public, represented by them; it is not representing the existing public of Cochin.

Now, Sir, one word also I wish to impress upon this House. You all know that over 60 students have had to be sent out of the College on account of the restriction imposed by the University authorities, with regard to the number of students that could be admitted in this academic year. Of the 60 sent out, to the best of my information, only 25 or so have secured admission in other colleges.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The University have provided room in several colleges for all these pupils. The thing is that some of them have been prevented from going.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Only 25 or so have secured admission in the other colleges. As the Hon'ble Member, the Director of Public Instruction said, the University was kind enough to provide accommodation for the others as well. They have not gone. Why, I ask. Why should they not go? If they had the means and if they had the inclination, while that accom-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

modation was provided by the University in other colleges, how happens it that they have not taken advantage of the generous provision that wasmade? Now, I say, it is on account of poverty. I say, on account of poverty they would not have been able to go to Anappara even if they wanted to continue Therefore, what I say is, we have already sent out 60 students from our College at Ernakulam. But that is not enough. I have got statistics to show that of those that sought admission in the Ernakulam College in the year, over 150 had to be refused admission. Even with this restricted admissions, 60 had to be sent out. Therefore, I think, we have scope even in Ernakulam for the extension of the College when it is necessitated by the students rushing in.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Out of the 60, 25 were admitted in other Colleges and the rest, were they from Ernakulam?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May be, I don't know.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Some of them belong to the south and their means would not permit them to go elsewhere.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—What I was saying, even with this restricted admission we had to sent out 60 and we had to refuse admission to about 150. In other words 200 students had to go away disappointed on account of the restrictions with regard to the number that could be admitted. Now, if this question of bifurcation is to drag on by discussion after discussion when are we going to have this College at a fixed place located permanently? Our discussions necessarily causes delay and delay of an year means refusal of education for over 200 students from the College. I can understand the object of the supporters of this resolution if as a matter of fact those who wanted to get a Scientific Education cannot have the opportunity if the College is located at Ernakulam, coming forward and saying that they cannot get that education and therefore we want a Science section to be located at Anappara, that one can understand. That is the reason which they can legitimately advance. But As I have said before I have not heard one word to show that because the Science section is located at Ernakulam any disadvantage is suffered by any Cochinite student in seeking admission or in securing scientific education.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We do.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Nobody advanced that point before. To conclude, what I respectfully submit to the House is, it is not a question of constitution or consistency. The best that can be done will always be done and ought always to be done. I admit that the previous Government did propose to shift the College, not the Science College only but the whole college, to Anappara. They had, previous to that, attempted the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

location of something else. On reconsideration, on mature consideration, or on the examination of additional data, they came to the conclusion that the original object could not be achieved but that something else should be done. Now subsequently, when additional facts have come to the notice of the present Government, the Government might have thought that it is not necessary to have the College there, and if, as a matter of fact, any Cochinite is going to suffer because of the location of the college at Ernakulam, certainly it is not very difficult for the Government to see that that difficulty is removed by the Government. On that score, to say that the whole college should be bifurcated and taken away to Anappara, I submit would hardly stand any reasoning.

Now, though I don't wish to follow the language of my Hon'ble friend the Member for North Ezhuvas, with regard to "murder" I would certainly say that it is highly detrimental to the interests of education as a whole in the State. Call it murder or mutilation or any other offence as you like. What I would say is, that it would seriously affect education. Because once this proposition is listened to and accepted, certainly we will have to fight against time, and this thing cannot be accomplished in Anappara at least within the next two or three years; whereas on the other hand, if what the Government has proposed is accelerated by the unanimous vote of this House, certainly that would be ground enough for the Government to move in the matter and to make this College location an accomplished fact. Let us not further waste time upon this question, because no constitutional question is in discussion now. It is only the practicability and the advisability of bifurcating the College. As I said before, no grounds have been advanced why Ernakulam should be deprived of the College. In none of the Resolutions you will find the necessity of a Science College at Anappara. The only chorus that we find is 'remove it from Ernakulam, remove it from Ernakulam". Therefore I submit the true object is not the supply of a College for Scientific education at Anappara; it is only to deprive Ernakulam, which I submit is hardly worth consideration.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I remain un-converted. I too paid a long visit to Anappara and we have had rather lengthy discussion in this hall on the question of Anappara *Versus* Ernakulam. I sympathise with the Lady Member s aspiration to lead her flock into that wilderness. But I am sure that the parent generation will think twice before sending the ladies there. Sir, I need not say much on this question. It has been before the Council on several occasions. I myself had a long say over it. All that need not be repeated. It is a weakness of the human mind to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

attribute motives even where there is really honest difference of opinion. That is not what ought to be. Let us not cast motives.

Some Members always harp on the tune that the St. Thomas has something to do with the College question. The mover has said so more than once. I can declare from the floor of this House that if a motion were to be brought that the St. Thomas College should cease to exist, I would be the first to support it. I know, as a matter of fact, that the community, which supports the St. Thomas, is paying very dearly for it. It is my sincere opinion that the St. Thomas College has no business to exist as run by a particular community. Therefore, gentlemen, believe me when I say that in supporting the College at Ernakulam, I do not do so because I belong to a community who owns the St. Thomas College. Eight or nine years ago, when the present Bishop of Trichur, who was also the then Bishop, presided over a function in the Irinjalakkuda C. Y. M. A., I happened to be a speaker. I took that opportunity to say that the policy of the Dioceses in opening out colleges and high schools, spending the money of the community for that purpose, was not a wise one. I still adhere to that view and you may take it from me that there are very many other men who hold the same view. I have, therefore, no axe to grind. I come from the north. I represent a constituency in the north. I don't think that the constituency in the north—all the people there—support the College at Anappara. I speak with definite information. I have taken pains to ascertain the views of some respectable men, not all, in my constituency and there is a really honest difference of opinion. That is one aspect of the matter, this question of motives. There is no end to attributing motives.

The other question is the question of constitutional procedure. Let us not try to pass this Resolution by the jugglery of constitutionalism. Let us come to facts. Is there a necessity for a College in Cochin? If there is any necessity for a College in Cochin, which is the most suitable place in Cochin for that college? Those are the questions. One Council might have said a certain thing. Another Council might have said another thing. Because one Diwan passed an order behind the back of the Council and when the order was brought before the Council for being acted upon, there was not sufficient strength on the popular side to oppose it, because of these, let us not say that the Government's position is illogical. That is not the view-point. That should never be the view-point. Let us consider whether the Ernakulam College should continue to be here, taking all the circumstances into consideration, including this fact that the Government have already spent three or four lakhs at Anappara. That is one of the greatest consideratians. So that, gentlemen,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

what I have to place before you is this. This plea of constitutional wrong-doing is a mere humbug. There is absolutely nothing in it. What is it that has happened? Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Ayyar, the then Diwan, passed orders in his chamber that the college ought to go to Anappara. Some money was budgetted for in the year 1104. Questions were raised here on the advisabilility of shifting the College to Anappara. It was represented that the scheme was going to cost only 7 lakhs. The Hon'ble Member for Trichur then, Dr. A. R. Menon, said that 7 lakhs won't be sufficient. Figures were quoted by the then Director of Public Instruction which came to only 6 lakhs and 17 thousand. Mr. Kannan Nayar who was a Member then said that the figures could not be depended upon. And then the whole thing ended there. There was no motion, no resolution, no discussion. I see from the reports the real fact that there was no strength on the side of the people.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It was an adjournment motion.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I am sorry. I may here refer to certain observations made by the Member for Nemmara regarding the position of the official block. I know, as well as any other Member does, that they are of Cochin, part and parcel of the Cochin State and they are of the people of the State. But even now, as before, they have no place in shaping the opinion of the Council as far as the people are concerned. The Diwan's opinion generally is the opinion of that block (*Hear, hear*) and that was the opinion of that block when the question came into the Council in some form or other in 1104. So that what we are now concerned with is, this. What is the opinion of the people on this question. I know that it has been said that the majority of this House do not represent public opinion. To such critics I have no answer. I know as well as any one else does that we are returned to this Council by only 2 per cent of the voters. I know that. But unfortunately that is the only machinery now existing for ascertaining public opinion. Gentlemen, let us not blow hot and cold at one breath. We say to the highest pitch of our voice, that we represent the people. When we moved the cuts during the budget session one and all of us said that we represented the people. I don't think that we will be justified in now proclaiming that we don't represent the people. For all practical purposes, a non-official majority in this House represents public opinion. I know why the official block exists It is a sort of weightage given to the Diwan to carry out his views whenever necessary. Therefore, any decision that might have been come to by the weightage of the official block should not be taken as representing the view of the people. This ques-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

tion was discussed twice before and it resulted in an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people voting for Ernakulam. Now, Gentlemen, before passing from this unconstitutional position of the present Diwan, who is being attacked, on this college question of being unconstitutional, let me add a word. I still remember the words of the Member for Nellayi, the hope expressed by him that under the European Diwan we will get Swaraj. And when you get Swaraj, what do you say. "Sir, your predecessor passed orders behind the back of this Council for taking the Ernakulam College into Anappara. Why do you go against it? Even if the majority of us say that we should not shift, you should not heeds us, but stick to the orders your predecessor has passed." Sir, this is not constitutionalism. As for I can understand, a constitutional Government is that Government which respects the opinions of the people's representatives. And if the present Diwan, in respecting the opinions of the representatives of the people, is acting unconstitutionally, he has erred with a large majority of similar good men. In passing I may say that this unconstitutional Diwan has really done something unconstitutional in regard to this Motion. The substantial Motion as disclosed by the Resolution and by the discussion is to remove the Ernakulam College to Anappara and that is prohibited by rule 35 (d). A resolution "shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision within the space of one year previous." What is the present resolution? There are the buildings at Anappara. Remove the College to that place. In last Karkadagam the motion was to take the whole College there. Now it is to take ¾ of the college there. The passing of this resolution would be a demand for the removal of practically the whole College to Anappara. Do you really find any difference between the reductionmotion in the budget session and the present resolution before the House? There is absolutely no difference. Sir, it has been brought to our notice that other States have bifurcated their Colleges. I agree. Travancore has done so. Where did they establish their Science College? Did they go to Alwaye? Did they go to Kottayam? Or did they go to Changanasseri? In Trivandrum where there was already one college they established another Science College. Does it not support the position of those who say that the college, if it be the only college, should be in the capital of the State.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What about Mysore? There are two separate colleges one in Bangalore and another in Mysore at a distance of 200 miles.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Bangalore is a city which is equal to Mysore in position.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. R. Menon.—So is Trichur equal to Ernakulam.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I am sorry I can't agree with that Member. To compare Ernakulam and Trichur with Bangalore and Mysore, I cannot agree. There is the Harbour here, there is the terminus of the railway. There is Alleppy lying near by on one side. And you compare Ernakulam with Trichur! I cannot agree. Now Sir, Travancore opened their Science college even when the Travancore University idea was in the air. Even then they did not think it worthwhile to go to the north. I may here mention that when the Travancore University Commission was taking evidence of the matter there was a definite move to establish a University at Alwaye. With that in their mind, the Travancore Government had their Science college not in the north but in Trivandrum. Sir, let us not forget the ancients. Trichur was in existence when Ernakulam became the capital. Trichur was in existence when the college was established at Ernakulam. I don't think—if there are any among you who think otherwise I don't agree with them—I don't think that those who established the Ernakulam College here were fools. They must have understood the future prospects of Ernakulam. They were men who knew the world. Take the capital cities in India. Look at the provinces in India. Where are their Universities? Are there not wild regions where expansion could be had to anybody's heart's content. Why did the Madras University Act limit the University sphere to 10 miles? Why not extend it to 200? There are more expansive regions outside Madras. Why did they confine it to 10 miles? Because they thought that by bringing all these together the cultural advantages of a big city can be shared by the students. Take the students to Anappara and they are bereft of all the cultural advantages. That is the opinion of one and all of the Professors and Lecturers of the Ernakulam College.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I deny that statement.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—You are wrong.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You are wrong.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I quote from the reports of the College Professors. They are printed. If the Member for Cheruvirutty had taken pains, he would have found that he was wrong. Every one of the Professors in 1924 reported that they should not go to Anappara and one reason that was assigned was that the students would be bereft of the cultural advantages available in towns. And I might mention that it was the present Member for Cheruviruthy who said that if our experts under whom we leave our children for education find that the college should not be shifted he would be the first to vote against the proposal to go to Anappara. Sir, this matter has been discussed severa

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

times. I know that there is an honest difference of opinion. I know that you have spent three or four lakhs at Anappara. But, for that spending, the people are not responsible. Here there is one main question. Should the view of the majority of the representatives of the people prevail or should the view of the Members be set at nought because one Diwan had one day passed a certain order and with the weightage behind him he had got it recognized by the Council. I say if we get a Diwan who is prepared to respect the will of the people why not go back? Even if we had spent 10 lakhs why not go back? There is an example, the remarkable example of the Leper Asylum being abandoned because the people did not want it. Why not follow that? Questions are never settled if they are not properly settled. The question of the Singapore base is well known. One Government carried the work. When the Labour Government came they said it was not necessary. If the British Government can go back after having spent millions there, why not we? We have spent three or four lakhs and the people say we don't want to go to Anappara. Why not we go back? That is the only question that I have to ask. You will have to find some use to which it can be put and one has been supplied by the Hon'ble Member for Ladies.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I rise to support this Motion. At this late hour I don't like to indulge in that language of invectives which was hailed at the protagonists of Ramavarmapuram Scheme. But I cannot help remarking that this observation was certainly out of place. A nominated Member of this House wounded up his speech by saying that those who wish to revive the forces that were ruling in the last regime ought to vote for this Motion, and those who think that the voice of the people should prevail should oppose it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Very objectionable indeed.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—It is most astonishing that a gentleman who held a very high office in the State, should have made this utterance on the floor of this House. Surely I don't know whom he represents, unless it be that he is the spokesman of everybody except the officials in Cochin. He is an all embracing, all pervading, all Cochinite representation. I don't know whom he means by saying the last regime and the present regime. We all know that the same Maharaja still continues to rule. There may be a change of the Diwan or there may be a change in the Heads of the Departments. That is not change in the regime. Whatever it be, I say that observations of this character do more harm than good. It is my purpose to lay bare all these. There has been a volume of discussion upon

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

this vexed question. And before we take the plunge, let us concede that there is an honest difference of opinion. Let us try in a conciliatory spirit to see if both parties can in a reasonable way be satisfied, so that it may not materially affect the finances of the State, and also satisfy the past commitments and present ambitions. Now the bifurcation scheme is put forward only as a means of reconciliating the two conflicting views. You may have your College at Ernakulam. For all considerations the Science Department is the more important one. There are no facilities for expansion in Ernakulam and if really you go by the question of sentiment you have your College so far as the Art section is concerned. Why do you insist? It will be in the memory of all of you, Members, that the Ernakulam College was raised to the status of the First Grade College provisionally. And then it was under the contemplation of the Darbar that the Darbar would think where the First Grade College ought to be located. Now I say to appease your sentiment, to effect a sort of compromise have your First Grade Arts College here. Let the more important one, the Science section coupled with the other facilities, the Training College and the Technological College and the Agricultural College which are more or less allied and dependent upon the sciences, let us have them in the central place. Whether it be at Ramavarmapuram or a more healthy or central place, does not make a difference. We stick on to Ramavarmapuram because we have committed ourselves to that scheme. And the question here is whether we should accept Ernakulam or Ramavarmapuram in regard to the location, preferring Ramavarmapuram for the Science College. Now, therefore, it is this aspect of the question that I want to impress upon the House. This is the third scheme of the series. Mr. Dann's scheme involves the acquisition of a very large extent of site occupied by respectable citizens of Ernakulam and when worked out the cost, as I am credibly informed would come to about 12 lakhs or 13 lakhs so that the financial aspect dwindles down. We say, have the Arts section at Ernakulam instead of the expenditure that may be entailed. We make a saving of 4 to 5 lakhs calculating at the estimates already placed before the House. The mere interest upon the 4 or 5 lakhs saved in the initial expenditure would be sufficient to meet the extra expenditure for paying off the salaries of the professors and meeting other incidental expenses. Therefore, it is practicable to have the Science section at Ramavarmapuram and the Arts section at Ernakulam. Let us not waste time. Let us not place ourselves in further difficulties. Let us not further speak of disaffiliation by the Madras University. I find among the resolutions tabled for discussion in this Council one as to whether we shall not try to get affiliation to some other University. Of course

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the idea is so utopian that at this late hour I don't want to say anything more. Hon'ble Members would bear with me in supposing that the idea of getting ourselves affiliated with some other universities is certainly absurd and futile.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—On a point of order. That resolution has not been moved.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—You will have your time.

Our main object in tabling this motion is to see if it is possible without incurring the further displeasure of the University, without wasting time, whether it is not prudent politics to try bifurcation, if it is possible and if it does not involve any heavy expenditure. It is upon this ground that we put forward this scheme. So far as Ernakulam is concerned, many of the residents in the locality whose sites have to be acquired have come to me and said, "Save us from our friends". In the plain endeavour to stick to their scheme, they are deprived of their homes and it is difficult to find habitation elsewhere. Land acquisition charges are going to swell our original expectations. And now therefore this is the third scheme in the series. The Director of Public Instruction is very sensible enough to state that we will have sporting grounds at Perumanur. It never entered Mr. Dann's mind that the best part of Ernakulam was sought to be acquired for sporting grounds. However, that is the third scheme which is the worst of all that I can think of. Now, therefore it is this aspect that would appeal to you. Let us approach this question in a conciliatory spirit. Let us try to solve and the solution we put forward is we shall have the Science section at Ramavarmapuram. That is the best under the circumstances. From all points of educational ideals, from all points of the importance of the State as a whole, this idea should commend itself to the House, provided that the financial commitments will be endurable. I have already said and the Member for Urakam has already pointed out that the financial commitments are not very embarrassing. So far as health is concerned, Cochin State would certainly prefer not the land of humming mosquitoe and of the swollenleg to the healthy locality of Trichur and Ramavarmapuram.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—We have been listening to a very learned and heated discussion, on the bifurcation of the First Grade College. This House would be pleased to know, as has been observed by some of my predecessors, that this motion, even though it apparently relates to the bifurcation of the First Grade College in fact relates to the shifting of the First Grade College from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. There is no gain saying that if that is so, this discussion is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

virtually and constitutionally barred by the regulations and rules of this Council. There must be some finality in the discussion or deliberation on any problem. Twice has this question come up before the Council and twice has this House pronounced its definite and conclusive decision and if it is to come up over again in another form, however disguised it might be, however diplomatically worded it might be, it certainly unsettles all finality of decision and there cannot be any kind of amicable settlement or any kind of peace which several Members, who were speaking in favour of Anappara, were desiring and soliciting. With regard to the fair discussion and the freedom from parochial and sectarian considerations, I can quite appreciate the cleverness of the advocacy employed in the appeal that has been made. But that appeal is mutual and that has been solicited from this side of the House also by members speaking in favour of the retention of the College here. This House will be pleased to find that in supporting the retention of the present arrangements and in opposing the bifurcation of the First Grade College the Members speaking on this side are really speaking as citizens of the Cochin State. They are not speaking as people interested in Ernakulam, or as people who have certain special interests to be safeguarded by having the College retained in Ernakulam. They are actually speaking as citizens of the State. This House will be pleased to find that the problem of higher education is just engaging the attention of all educationists. Our educational institutions are turning out a large number of educated people who find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. Our graduates are compelled to apply to the posts of constables or head constables. If my information is correct, graduates are applicants for the post of head constables. I do not condemn for a moment the attitude of highly educated men going in for appointment in the Police Department. But the extent to which people can go on account of the pressure for the means of living and employment is very well evidenced by the fact that people who would not have even thought of stooping to accept such low and petty appointments are forced by the economic pressure, by the pressure of the empty stomach, to apply for them. That is a problem which we have to consider and which we have to tackle. In all civilized countries this is being tackled. The solution of this problem does not lie in the multiplication of the institutions which are turning out the educated unemployed but to have other channels of education, other channels of activity which would provide the means for the livelihood of the citizens of the State. It is from this point of view that we say that the multiplication of these literary institutions by having two Colleges in the place of one

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and turning out double the number of seekers of posts is not a wise policy. It would be an economic proposition quite suicidal in its effects for the State to embark upon any scheme like that. The extension of one College itself is an evil. That is my point of view. So according to me the Anappara College Scheme is a worse evil. And the reason why we support those who are in favour of the retention of the College in Ernakulam is that we consider it to be a lesser evil. Cochin cannot afford to have even these facilities now proposed to be provided for in Ernakulam. Her finances would not permit it. All the same we have now to choose between two evils. Ernakulam seems to be a lesser evil and we vote for it.

Then with regard to the argument that Ernakulam will not be affected by the bifurcation what I have to submit is this. We should not ignore one important fact. When we say that this College should be bifurcated, and the Science College removed to Ramavarmapuram it *ipso facto* follows that in the Ernakulam College even for the Intermediate Classes there will not be any provision for Science. In the absence of such provision for B. A. as well as the Intermediate the strength of the College will be absolutely poor. It will not be just or proper to maintain a College for 150 or 250 students. To have the paraphernalia and the staff of a full-fledged College for educating 250 students, will be wrong in policy. I am not making a statement without substantiating it. You will be pleased to find that the strength of the third group and other Arts groups of the College is gradually going down. So much so, that the Syndicate in their recent letter to the Principal of the College said that if there was no provision in the Science groups the students might be sent to the third group or History group thereby granting that there was sufficient accommodation in the College for Arts students which again means that very few students are going in for Arts subjects. If, therefore, the College is removed to Ramavarmapuram neither the Intermediate classes nor the B. A. classes will thereafter have any attraction for students. It will ultimately mean that the Government will have to maintain a very big and extensive institution for the sake of 200 or 250. Is it worth the money to do so? I think it would be absolutely wrong on the part of the Government to do it. The proposal to shift the College to Anappara entirely one can understand. But to have the farce, the sham, the skeleton of a college, at Ernakulam and then to have another college at Anappara, is a thing which I cannot consider as a wise proposition, a proposition which any Government can contemplate with equanimity. When we think that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

even one college with all the ideals, with all the paraphernalia, the ideals and the environments and advantages which are held aloft by the protagonists of Anappara, is an evil, we are consoled by saying, "Have two colleges". I don't think that can be a solution for those who are really conscious of the live educational problems deserving our attention. We do not speak in a spirit of parochial patriotism.

Now, Sir, a word about the constitutional aspect. I do not understand the mentality of the Hon'ble Members who were speaking on the other side condemning the action of the Government in this matter as unconstitutional. It is just the other way. It is probably the best way of advocacy in order to forestall us. In order to meet our arguments, that this motion will be unconstitutional that this motion will be out of order they turn round to say that the decision of the Government not to remove the college is unconstitutional. I do not for a moment understand the arguments advanced by the Members on the other side that this Council is not a responsible body. I was surprised to find that the Members of this Council, present as well as the past, who were from the house-tops calling that this institution is a responsible institution in the State should go down to such a low level as to assert before the public that this Council does not really reflect public opinion.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—In this particular matter.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Why should you individualise like that? It is an insult to the electorate, it is an insult to the representatives to say so. It is unwise to say so when the Government come and recognise our status, when they come and recognise our decisions. We have to take what the Government gives and fight for more. When the Government say there is the majority decision of the Council and we respect to say that we are not responsible is ridiculous. I strongly oppose this Motion. It is only the repetition of a Motion that has been defeated by this House.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Let us dissolve and seek re-election.

President.—We will adjourn.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,
Secretary to the Council.

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